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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 877)

Name of Candidate	Tushar Kumar	Registration Number	27585
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	14/10/17
Center	KB		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **FOURTEEN questions** printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें **चौदह** प्रश्न हैं तथा **अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी** में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रू से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. **(a)** The seeds of patriarchy and gender inequality are sown at home, which manifest as a weed at the societal level. Elucidate. Suggest an ethical framework to systematically address the issue of patriarchy in the Indian society. **10**

पितृसत्ता और लैंगिक असमानता के बीज घर में बोए जाते हैं और यही सामाजिक स्तर पर निरंतर बढ़ने वाली अपतृण के रूप में प्रकट होते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारतीय समाज में पितृसत्ता के मुद्दे का व्यवस्थित समाधान करने हेतु नैतिक ढांचे का सुझाव दीजिए।

Patriarchy ~~and~~ refers to the bias towards male gender, where by a male is considered superior to the female half.

This thinking have led to a male dominated society, leading to gender inequality.

Seeds of it are sown at home itself:-

→ A male son is given first choice for the preference of resource, be it food, education etc.

→ Usually, a wife is supposed to eat after her husband, which have impact over the child.

→ A women is generally supposed to look after household choses, and often a female child is pushed

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for the same.

→ Most of the outside work is given to male child, which involves substantial decision making like buying a product.

These small steps inculcates a sense of inequality and need to be tackled, an ethical framework will involve:-

→ Raising awareness and sensitising masses through television broadcast, mailheads etc.

→ There should include general practices that are discriminatory yet have become way of life.

→ Roping in celebrities, in particular female personalities for their leadership.

Giving our other half the required due will bring a social ~~and ethical~~ change and enhance ethical fabric

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1. (b) What are the factors which drive people to take law in their own hands rather than following the due process of law? Discuss ways to address the problem of mob justice. 10

वे कौन-से कारक हैं जो लोगों को कानून की उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के स्थान पर कानून अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करते हैं। भीड़ के न्याय की समस्या का समाधान करने के उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Many a times, it seen that people take law in their hand despite knowing the consequences, it may be due to:-

→ distrust over the system for access to justice, mainly due to lack of conviction, delay in judicial process etc.

→ Poor emotional management and sudden outburst of anger. It involves taking control by limbic brain which reacts in a knee-jerk manner.

→ lack of fear of the law due to improper and inefficient judicial management or law ~~and~~ implementation. ~~Many~~ Especially in case of mob-violence, this factor governs.

Ways to address mob justice:

→ Provision for stricter penalties.

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involving the leader or the person in forefront.

→ He/she needs to be held responsible in case of such injustice to instill fear of law.

→ Taking gauge of the situation in advance, for any such activities. e.g., verdict over dera sacha sauda chief, where it was known any such incidence will take place.

→ Prompt monitoring and quick reach at the crime incident by Police. They should be easily accessible, bringing faith.

→ Ensure, quick and thorough investigation, whereby a criminal gets its due.

Mob justice is a undermining the law and order situation in a society hence, its peace.

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2. (a) In a democracy, the purpose of the government should be to make it easy for people to do good and difficult to do wrong. Comment. 10

लोकतंत्र में, सरकार का उद्देश्य जनता के लिए अच्छा कार्य करना सरल बनाना एवं गलत कार्य करने को कठिन बनाना होना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Democracy involves rules of the masses, whereby people are their own masters. One of the important aspect of democracy is the rule i.e., a set of standards to govern the society.

This rule must have broadly two aspects:-

→ make it easy for people to do good.

→ difficult to do wrong..

Such a framework will ensure that, though people do as per their wish but their is limited ways to conduct wrong deeds. This will automatically enhance the moral fabric of society, where goodness will be in majority. It will have an impact of slowly weeding out the wrong and will be easily

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trackable.

E.g., providing lanes over road for traffic, whereby we have provided a way to do good by maintains unidirectional flow in one path. This limits the way for traffic jams as now traffics from different lanes can't cross.

Further, we provided system for red lights to make traffic wait for others. This way we ensure there is proper management of the traffic. People if made sure of a system of its goodness, automatically follows the same.

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2. (b) Discuss John Stuart Mill's idea on freedom of thought and expression. Also, give reasons as to why, according to Mill, representative democracy is the best form of government despite its inherent weaknesses. 10

विचार और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कारण बताइए कि मिल के अनुसार, अपनी निहित कमजोरियों के बावजूद भी प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र सरकार की सबसे अच्छी पद्धित क्यों है?

John Stuart Mill was European Philosopher who believed in liberal ideas of freedom of thought and expression. He believed everyone needs to be given freedom / liberty for their self development. Such a ~~for~~ liberty to every individual will automatically benefit societal development. As per him an individual is the basic block of society and needs to be fully free ~~of~~ for self development.

This thought process was quite liberal to its Era and promoted development of ideas new to contemporary world. Before these thinkers, society as ~~not~~ a whole was considered, and individual

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restrictions were high for societal growth

As per Mill, representative democracy though has inherent weakness, as it may not represent the best set of individual for admini governance. Though it is the best as :-

→ it represents the will of society as a whole, rather than individual minded.

→ it represents diverse viewpoints, taking in consideration various sections of the society.

Hence, it ensures development for all rather than concentrated few.

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3. (a) It is argued by some that nuclear weapons have acted more as a deterrent than leading to war and mass destruction. In this context, discuss whether it is ethically right to possess nuclear weapons to create nuclear deterrence. 10

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि परमाणु हथियारों ने युद्ध और सामूहिक विनाश की ओर अग्रसर करने के स्थान पर निवारक (प्रतिवारक) के रूप में अधिक कार्य किया है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या परमाणु निवारक स्थापित करने हेतु परमाणु हथियार रखना रखना नैतिकता की दृष्टि से सही है?

There is a school of thought, that argues that nuclear weapons have acted as a deterrance, since no ~~war~~ major war has been fought since, their first and only use. In particular no ~~war~~ has direct confrontation is seen between nuclear nations. As a result, these weapons do have acted as a deterrent. E.g., during Cuban Missile Crisis, it was the nuclear deterrance and resulting catastrophe that restricted two power blocks against any war.

However, ethically it may not be right:-

→ Using a weapon of mass destruction to act as a deterrent for war, rather than inner conscience, questions the societal mental construct.

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→ There may be rogue nations like North Korea which can develop the technique and use it in future.

→ Possessing such weapon by few developed country, creates a world with gross power disbalance.

→ Moreover, it can be used as a propaganda by fringe or orthodox elements to cause militancy and terrorist activities.

→ Moreover, these weapons can get in hands of terrorist or militants in states like Pakistan, who can use it for their miniscule benefit.

Hence, possess of such weapon creates a question over ethical construct. Recent awarding to Nobel Peace Prize, 2017 to ICAN is a step that needs to be promoted.

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3. (b) Differentiate between administration and leadership. Highlighting the traits which characterize an effective leader, discuss the importance of leadership in ensuring effective public service delivery in a bureaucratic setup. 10

प्रशासन और नेतृत्व के बीच विभेद कीजिए। प्रभावी नेतृत्वकर्ता के गुणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए नौकरशाही व्यवस्था में प्रभावी लोक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु नेतृत्व के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Administration involves day to day. Working of government involving routine works like policing, providing health-care etc.

In contrast leadership is the phenomenon of taking lead and in doing a work, for better administration.

Eg., Providing access to banking through financial inclusion is a work under administration.

Leadership involves dedicating a specific scheme for the same and propagating the speed of inclusion through Jan-Dhan Yojana.

Traits of an effective leaders:

→ leads by example

→ don't just pass orders but motivates ~~people~~ colleagues to follow him.

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→ Know the true potential as well as weakness of each member of his/her team.
→ Thereby, efficiently utilising them for work delivery.
→ Taking failure from front while sharing success with all.
→ He/she generally have a never give up attitude.
→ Believes in outcome rather than input.

Leadership role is quite important especially in a bureaucratic setup maligned with lethargy and red tapism. In government offices people generally have attitude to work only as per the demand, a leader in the office can bring fresh energy and idea, motivating the colleagues and delivering as per their potential, increasing efficiency

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4. (a) Apart from functional knowledge and expertise, the efficacy of a civil servant also depends upon his emotional intelligence. How does emotional intelligence contribute to efficacy? How can civil servants enhance their emotional intelligence? 10

कार्यात्मक ज्ञान और विशेषज्ञता के अतिरिक्त एक सिविल सेवक की प्रभावकारिता उसकी भावनात्मक बुद्धि पर भी निर्भर करती है। भावनात्मक बुद्धि प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार योगदान करती है? सिविल सेवकों द्वारा अपनी भावनात्मक बुद्धि में किस प्रकार वृद्धि की जा सकती है?

Emotional intelligence is the trait of controlling not only self but also others emotions. It involves perceiving emotion, controlling and taking required action.

This trait is quite important in efficacy as the functional knowledge and expertise can't be of no use during the moment of judgement if emotions takes over. Eg., during a mob protest, a civil servant may take violent measure under anger but that's not the way so.

Moreover, the work of civil servant require complex situations, with huge mental and psycological fatigue, which may result in his/her exhaustion at the end of the day. However,

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the work may not be done. Any fresh task/assignment won't be done by him as per his knowledge or expertise, leading to a compromised work and may impacting numerous vulnerable sections. Hence, EI contributes to efficacy.

Enhance EI through:

→ Attending training sessions and psychiatric counselling.

→ Remaining in light mood and humour during work.

→ developing a positive work culture around him.

→ Use of meditation, yoga and regular exercise.

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4. (b) Enumerate the mechanisms that promote accountability of public officials in discharging their functions and responsibilities in India. Also discuss why ensuring accountability for performance is not a simple task in government service. 10-

भारत में, अपने कार्यों व जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करने में लोक अधिकारियों की जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने वाले तंत्रों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सरकारी सेवा में कार्य-निष्पादन की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना सरल कार्य क्यों नहीं है।

India being a democracy, is ruled by its people. Government undertakes work through public officials, who are actually servants to public and need accountability, so as to ensure that power accrued to them is not misused and deluded for public welfare.

Mechanisms to promote accountability involves:-

→ Keeping records of transactions through files notings of their dealings.

→ displaying such records with reason on public platform

→ Ensuring a multi-stakeholder approach, whereby decisions are consent of majority, decreasing discretions.

→ Involving public in decision making.

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→ Ensuring implementation of RTI Act in letter and spirit.

However, its not simple for performance as:-

→ Government services involve focus on social welfare which is not visibly seen.

→ Many social works require time and shows result gradually often through indirect manners.

→ E.g., increasing educational outcomes will be seen through high research, quality jobs etc.

→ Accountability may direct officials to work towards short term benefits and populist measures.

→ These have been seen in increasing politicization of issue.

Hence, performance need to be reviewed in a comprehensive way. It's accountability is a complex task.

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5. Given below are two quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these, bring out what it means to you in the present context.

(a) "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated." 10

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के दो उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। प्रकाश डालिए कि इनमें से प्रत्येक के, वर्तमान संदर्भ में, आपके लिए क्या मायने हैं:

(a) "किसी राष्ट्र की महानता और उसकी नैतिक प्रगति का मूल्यांकन पशुओं के प्रित किए जाने वाले व्यवहार से किया जा सकता है।"

The above quotes were by Mahatama Gandhi, who saw animals equal to human i.e., every living organism is equal and needed to be treated ~~as to~~ accordingly.

The above quotes meant that the way animals are treated in a nation reflects its maturity and moral fabric of high tolerance and pity. A nation where animals are mistreated, despite being developed have moral flaws, due to the discrimination where, it can't respect the living.

It has quite a significance in present context, in light of rising animal harms. Animals are being hurt for killing ~~for~~ to get the

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nutritional requirement. These animals are treated poorly in abbatoirs. Many of the western developed nation have such needs.

Similarly, its quite relevant in case of recent Jallikattu debate where the orthodox elements in society justified ill-treatment of bulls in the name of culture. There are many such similar sports in other regions also.

Further, roaming cows over streets or stray dogs also posses our treatment of these animals. Farmers leave their cow after they're unproductive instead of caring for them.

This show our mental construct, where we treated the animal with care, when upto till the age it was productive, after that it was left on its own.

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5. (b) "Prejudices are what fools use for reason." 10
"पूर्वाग्रह वे हैं जिनको मूर्ख तर्क के लिए उपयोग करते हैं।"

The above quotes were from Voltaire, one of the prominent 17th Century European philosopher. He meant that fools uses things like discrimination for reasoning misdeeds e.g., racial discrimination, where Whites are superior to blacks.

At present, there is a rising hatred world over. There is rise in far-right elements in western Europe. There are multiple refugee crisis in different parts of world like. Rohingya issue. And these are all being justified.

E.g., Britain left European Union under threat from immigrants coming from Syria. The far right leader justified the step however, it took a big dip in country's economy. The citizen in the end made fool out

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of themselves.

Similarly, President Trump won in US over the rhetoric of banning immigrants in country made of immigrants only.

Such incidents serve the relevance of above statement in todays world.

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6. Ensuring that government decisions are not influenced by public officials' private interests is a growing concern. Discuss in the context of India. Also enumerate the core principles reflected by OECD guidelines for managing conflict of interest in the public sector. 10

यह सुनिश्चित करना कि सरकारी निर्णय लोक अधिकारियों के निजी हितों से प्रभावित नहीं हों, बढ़ती चिंता का विषय है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक में हितों के टकराव का प्रबंधन करने हेतु OECD के दिशा-निर्देशों द्वारा परिलक्षित मूल सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Corruption involves the misuse of power by a government official in his own interest. Such an act is not mandated for as it affects government machinery and influence/~~the~~ delays public service delivery.

These have become quite relevant these days, as public officials are increasingly taking decisions for self benefit. Eg., 2G scam whereby then telecom Minister, flouted norms in license allocation, getting money in return. It led to huge loss to exchequer and later cancelling of such allocations.

Moreover, it's becoming quite common these days, when officials are using their ~~private~~

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public capacity to get private benefit.

OECD proposed following guidelines:-

→ Focussing public sector welfare at its core.

→ Increasing transparency and accountability.

→ Leading by example and setting standards.

→ Inculcating organisational work culture in the public sector utility.

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7. Discuss, with examples, the significance of principles of public life as recommended by Nolan committee. Why are these principles considered as an essential set of expectations from public servants? 10

नोलन समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित सार्वजनिक जीवन के सिद्धांतों के महत्व की सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए। इन सिद्धांतों को लोक सेवकों से की जाने वाली अपेक्षाओं का एक अनिवार्य समुच्चय (सेट) क्यों माना जाता है?

Nolan committee recommended following principles:-

→ openess in decision making

→ objectivity during taking decisions.

→ honesty in public life.

→ Integrity in profession.

→ Accountability in work.

→

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8. A peculiar inhuman situation exists for the people fleeing from war zones - they cannot go back to their homeland for fear of being persecuted and no country is ready to bear their burden due to various reasons. Citing contemporary examples, discuss the ethical issues involved in such situations. 10

युद्ध-क्षेत्र से पलायन करने वाले लोगों के सम्मुख एक विचित्र अमानवीय स्थिति उपस्थित होती है - वे अत्याचारों के भय से अपने गृहदेश को वापस नहीं जा सकते और कोई भी देश विभिन्न कारणों से उनका भार वहन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। समकालीन उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए ऐसी स्थितियों में समाविष्ट नैतिक मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए।

In contemporary world there are numerous examples involving refugee crisis, be it Rohingyas in Myanmar, or ~~Sudan~~ crisis in Syria and South Sudan. People in this region faces severe mal administration and lacking public service delivery, whereby human basics are not fulfilled.

Hence, in an expectation of better living standard, which is the basic human right they flee the conflict zones, only to get worse of constant denial by any nation.

Ethical issues involved:-

→ Human rights violation versus threat to ruling administration.

↳ In most of the cases there is

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Conflict between two dominant communities whereby the ruling one discriminates the other in order to ensure their rule.
↳ However, it leads to gross violation of human rights.

→ Humanistic duty vs. threat to internal security.
↳ The receiving country is often torn between suspicion of terror activities by these migrants.
→ However, most of the migrants are actually normal people came in search of better living.
E.g., Rohingyas from Myanmar is being linked with Al-Qaeda and India has shown restraint in their acceptance.

Hence, there need to be a broad based agreement at global level to tackle such issues. It must involve peacekeeping in source and rehabilitation at destination.

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9. As the administrator in-charge of your area, you are witness to the widespread food wastage in lavish parties as well as in restaurants and eateries, on one hand and people starving due to inability to ensure one square-meal a day, on the other. Realizing that it is not the scarcity of resources, but the habit of people that is causing paucity in availability of food, you decide that certain measures are needed to be taken in order to deal with the issue of starvation at the grassroot level. 20

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the ethical issues involved in this case.

(b) What measures would you take to deal with wastage of food in your area?

(c) What explains this co-existence of affluence and hunger in developing countries like India?

अपने क्षेत्र के व्यवस्थापक प्रभारी के रूप में, आप देखते हैं कि एक ओर भव्य पार्टियों और साथ ही रेस्तरां व भोजनालयों में बड़े पैमाने पर खाद्य सामग्री का अपव्यय होता है, जबकि दूसरी ओर प्रतिदिन एक समय का पेटभर भोजन सुनिश्चित करने की अक्षमता के कारण लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं हैं। इस वास्तविकता को समझते हुए कि, भोजन की उपलब्धता में कमी का कारण संसाधनों की कमी नहीं अपितु लोगों की आदत है, आप निर्णय करते हैं कि जमीनी स्तर पर भूखमरी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों की आवश्यकता है।

दी गई स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में समाविष्ट नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) अपने क्षेत्र में भोजन के अपव्यय से निपटने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

(c) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में प्रचुरता और भूख का सह-अस्तित्व किस बात की व्याख्या करता है?

The above case involves the general phenomenon of food wastage seen in India. On one hand there are lavish parties on other huge hunger.

Hence, in the above scenario stakeholders, involve myself (as administrator), people of the region (poor in particular) and nation as a whole.

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a) Ethical issue involved:-

→ On one hand there is gross hunger, and people have basic right of getting meal at least ~~two~~ thrice a day, to ensure minimum dignified life.

→ On the other, there is right of people to utilise resource they perceive as per them, for which they have paid the required monetary price.

Hence, liberty and individual rights are at conflict with providing basic human right.

b) The above case advocates for better management of available resource. Ensuring basic standard of living to everyone is the foremost priority of any welfare state. Moreover, for greater good of society, individual

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freedom can be curtailed.

Hence, my steps involves:

→ Providing penalties for ~~wastes~~ food wastages in such eateries.

→ The restaurant will ensure that any food wastage is charged to act as deterrent.

→ I will prescribe quantity of food in the menu itself, so that people are aware of what they're ordering.

→ district administration will collaborate with event organiser for a way to direct extra foods for poor people availability.

→ Further, the penalties garnered will be utilised for providing cheap, subsidised food to poor.

→ The role of awareness and sensitisation will also be utilised.

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In addition, being administrator in charge, I will also try to focus on prevailing lacunaes in public distribution system that is causing such starvation.

c) This co-existence of affluence and hunger in India is mainly due to existing inequalities. India after liberalisation of 1990s, though had made economic strides but the wealth is being construed among few. The percolation at base level is quite low. Oxfam reports suggest that top 1% contributes more than half of the total wealth. Hence, indicates towards failing economic policies.

Moreover, inefficient public service delivery further widens this gap. Government as a

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welfare agent should act as balancer and decrease the income divide by ensuring strong social sector.

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10. The excluded and marginalized section of society are worst hit by globalization. Take the case of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) like Sentinelese of Andaman & Nicobar islands; their population has reduced drastically and they are facing various other problems as well. In this context answer the following questions: 20

(a) What are the challenges faced by PVTGs due to globalisation?

(b) If you are posted as a Development Officer in such an area, what will be your priorities to reduce their vulnerabilities and ensure welfare?

समाज के बहिष्कृत और सीमांत वर्ग वैश्वीकरण द्वारा सबसे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हैं। विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (PVTGs) जैसे अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के सेंटिनली लोगों का प्रकरण लें; उनकी जनसंख्या अत्यधिक कम हो गई है और साथ ही वे अन्य विभिन्न समस्याओं का भी सामना कर रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) वैश्वीकरण के कारण, PVTGs द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?

(b) यदि आप ऐसे क्षेत्र में विकास अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाते हैं, तो उनकी सुभेद्यताओं को कम करने एवं कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आपकी प्राथमिकताएं क्या होंगी?

Globalization though have made countries come closer and made the world a global village, but it have impacted the traditional societies and cultures. It had brought a monoculturism and uniformity over all, leading to decline in indigenous way of living.

PVTGs in particular are the indicators of this impact. Challenges faced by them include:-

→ decline in their forest inhabited land, due to encroachment and increasing industrial activities.

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→ These laws resulted in ~~in~~ severe impact on their traditional lifestyle.

→ the forest produce they gathered for livelihood have declined and further have ~~constrain~~ limited market.

→ Globalisation also have flooded market with better and quality materials that can't be compared with handpicked ones by PVTGs.

→ They're shy of accepting changed lifestyle as their is grass mismatch.

→ Tribes like Jarwas lifestyle, match that of early mans of stone age, hence they're thousands of year backward.

→ This backwardness act as a great barrier in adopting new lifestyle and their old system is in grave danger.

→ They lack access to education, healthcare ~~etc~~, skills etc. to get

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intermingled with new lifestyle.

b) Hence, they require a unique and innovative solutions for their peculiar problem.

As a development officer in the area, it will be my duty to take in account their grievances and approach it in a more broad base approach involving locals:-

→ Reducing vulnerabilities.

→ Ensuring their habitable areas come under protected zone and propose government for the same.

→ Provisions for better education involving their traditional know-how, taking help of the Tribal elders. A mix of local as well as scientific education

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will be my priority.

→ ~~Addition~~ For health services, I will involve the local medihealth practioner, who will perform the traditional practice to gain tribal trust, simultaneously providing for formal doctors.

→ Involving them in diversifying their economic activities and providing skills they might be best suited for.

→ Gradually, evolving mechanism to make them link with outside society.

This way I will try to maintain a baland between their cultural tradition and global practices for their integration.

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11. Undercover journalism exposes injustices, negligence, corruption and wrongdoing and yet going undercover to expose wrongdoing remains controversial. But, undercover journalists contend that they are fulfilling a fundamental duty of finding truth through their journalism. They argue that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy and the duty of the journalist is to further those ends by seeking truth and providing a fair and comprehensive account of events and issues. So, there are some supporters of this kind of journalism, which sometimes infringe the privacy of individuals. However, some journalists also urge avoiding surreptitious methods of gathering information except when traditional open methods will not yield information vital to the public. In this context, answer the following questions: 20

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the practice of undercover journalism?

(b) Do you support the practice of undercover investigation by journalists? Give reasons in support of your answer.

गुप्त पत्रकारिता (अंडरकवर जर्नलिज्म) अन्याय, लापरवाही, भ्रष्टाचार और गलत कार्यों को उजागर करती है लेकिन फिर भी गलत कार्यों को उजागर करने के लिए गुप्त रूप से कार्य करना विवादास्पद बना हुआ है। हालांकि, गुप्त पत्रकारों का तर्क है कि वे अपनी पत्रकारिता के माध्यम से सच्चाई को उजागर करने का एक मौलिक कर्तव्य पूरा कर रहे हैं। उनका तर्क है कि सार्वजनिक प्रबोधन न्याय का अग्रदूत और लोकतंत्र की नींव है और पत्रकारों का कर्तव्य सत्य की खोज और घटनाओं एवं मुद्दों की निष्पक्ष व व्यापक जानकारी प्रदान करके इन ध्येयों को आगे बढ़ाना है। इसलिए, इस प्रकार की पत्रकारिता के कुछ ऐसे समर्थक हैं, जो कभी-कभी व्यक्तियों की निजता का भी उल्लंघन करते हैं। हालांकि, कुछ पत्रकार सूचना एकत्रित करने के निंदनीय तरीकों से बचने का आग्रह भी करते हैं, सिवाय जबकि पारंपरिक खुले तरीकों से जनता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सूचना नहीं मिलती है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) गुप्त पत्रकारिता के आचरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) क्या आप पत्रकारों द्वारा गुप्त जांच के आचरण का समर्थन करते हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताइए।

The context of above case study is Undercover journalism, which tend to seek truth however, through infringement of privacy. Hence, stakeholders involved are the journalist, the person who he exposes, society

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as well as the nation.

a) Here the ethical issue involved:-

→ ~~Amone~~ Such profession creates a sense of fear among wrong doers that they may be exposed, if though not by law then by them.

→ Hence, in a way it is acting as a deterrent and promoting greater good.

→ Doing so helps in societal & moral fabric ~~as there is~~ and reduced instance of corruption and high governmental efficiency.

→ Though it also result in infringement of privacy of that individual which is ~~a less~~ fundamental under Article 21.

Hence, the conflict is between journalistic duty vs. right of

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fellow individuals, but at stake is nation as a whole.

b) John ~~Stuart M~~ Rawl's theory of Justice involved curtailment of individual right for greater good of society i.e., society is supreme than individual, as he is moulded by its society.

Hence, at some level undercover journalism is right especially in context of rising corruption and misuse of power. However, limitation needs to put over sensationalisation and there needs to be an oversight committee to look after any false cases, without ~~any~~ solid evidences. Moreover, such journalism need to focus on evidence collection and facts gathering and final verdict should be the authority of respective courts.

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12. You are the chief executive of ABC Ltd., an automotive component manufacturing company. Until recently, all of your production plants were located in City X. However, the cost of production has risen, causing profits to decline. A number of factors have led to an increase in the production costs. First, the union representing the workers in your plant waged a successful strike resulting in increased salary and benefits. A second factor has been imposition of stringent environmental regulations. Shareholders are concerned about the declining fortunes of the company. Many of the competitors have moved their operations to less-developed cities, where the operating costs are less than in City X. ABC Ltd. is a major employer in the city where it is located, and you know that a plant closure will cause economic dislocation in the city. **20**

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in this case?

(b) How can the interests of different stakeholders be reconciled in this case?

आप वाहनों के कलपुर्जे विनिर्मित करने वाली एक कंपनी ABC लिमिटेड के मुख्य कार्यकारी हैं। अभी हाल तक, आपके सभी उत्पादन संयंत्र शहर X में अवस्थित थे। हालांकि, उत्पादन की लागत बढ़ गई है, जिससे लाभ गिर गया है। उत्पादन लागत में कई कारकों से बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सबसे पहला, आपके संयंत्र में श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली यूनियन ने सफलतापूर्वक हड़ताल की, जिससे वेतन और उनके लाभ बढ़ गए। एक दूसरा कारक कठोर पर्यावरणीय विनियमों का आरोपण रहा है। शेयरधारक, कंपनी के अंधकारमय भविष्य को लेकर चिंतित हैं। कई प्रतिस्पर्धियों ने अपना परिचालन कम-विकसित शहरों में स्थानांतरित कर दिया है, जहां शहर X की तुलना में परिचालन लागत कम है। ABC लिमिटेड जहां अवस्थित है, वहां वह एक प्रमुख नियोक्ता है। आप जानते हैं कि संयंत्र बंद होना शहर में आर्थिक अव्यवस्था का कारण बनेगा।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) इस प्रकरण में विभिन्न हितधारकों के हितों में सामंजस्य कैसे स्थापित किया जा सकता है?

In the above case, I am the chief executive of ABC Ltd.
→ Cost of production has risen and competitors are shifting to cheaper cities, declining fortunes
→ ABC, a major employer,

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lead to economic dislocation.

Hence, the stakeholders involved are:-

→ Employees of the company facing shift in locality.

→ City residents, may face job loss.

→ Companies shareholders, fearing declining fortune.

→ the prospected city dwellers where plant is ought to be shifted.

a) Issue involved:-

→ declining fortunes of company as majority of competitors are shifted to low cost locations leading to cost advantage.

→ loss of job to city dwellers being a major employer, hence involve strikes from local.

→ ~~Increasi~~ Increasing compliance, increased wages and stricter

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environmental norms.

Hence, the issue is between corporate profit and ~~my~~ so companies social responsibility and the resulting impact. It will also impact the public image of the firm, if any such strike or protest occurs.

b) Hence, it involves balancing interest of different stakeholders, following can be done:-

→ Gradually shifting the production to new facility rather than sudden, ~~indeed~~ at first a small plant with more cost effective productions can be shifted there.

→ This plant can be re-oriented in its functionary and staffs given option for shifting to new plant.

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→ As a part of CSR work, we can do ~~to~~ Social works in the city to get good will image.

→ Plant at new site will also create new opportunity and will be better placed for business.

→ Being a business entity, profit maximisation and remain competitive should be priority.

In this way, different stakeholders interest can be reconciled.

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13. You are posted as a District Education Officer (DEO) in a Maoist affected district. You have been specifically given the responsibility to work on the literacy mission. After reading the education reports and doing field visits, you find that the number of out of school children has increased drastically and the motivation among students and teachers is also low. While certain basic infrastructure is already in place, the major hurdle in attracting students to these schools include the attitude of inhabitants towards education and the security risks involved in sending children to schools.

Given the situation, answer the following questions:

(a) Analyse the reasons behind such an attitude. 20

(b) As a DEO, what are the steps that you would take in order to increase the school attendance and change the prevalent attitude of Inhabitants towards education?

आप एक माओवाद प्रभावित जिले में जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी (DEO) के रूप में तैनात हैं। आपको विशेष रूप से साक्षरता मिशन पर काम करने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है। शिक्षा प्रतिवेदन (रिपोर्ट) पढ़ने और जमीनी स्तर पर दौरा करने के बाद, आप पाते हैं कि स्कूली शिक्षा से वंचित होने वाले बच्चों (आउट ऑफ़ स्कूल चिल्ड्रेन) की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई है और छात्रों व शिक्षकों में प्रेरणा की भी कमी है। जहां कुछ आधारभूत अवसंरचना पहले से ही विद्यमान है, वहीं इन स्कूलों में छात्रों को आकर्षित करने में आड़े आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाओं में शिक्षा के प्रति स्थानीय निवासियों का दृष्टिकोण और बच्चों के स्कूल भेजने में सम्मिलित सुरक्षा जोखिम सम्मिलित हैं।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकार की अभिवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(b) DEO के रूप में, स्कूल में उपस्थिति बढ़ाने और शिक्षा के प्रति स्थानीय निवासियों के प्रचलित अभिवृत्ति को बदलने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?

In the above case, I'm posted as DEO in Maoist affected district, given literacy mission.

→ high out of school children and lesser motivation.

→ due to attitude of inhabitants and security risk.

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Q) The reason behind such an attitude :-

→ low level of developmental penetration in such regions, hence no visible benefits of education.

→ lack of public service delivery, hence gap between government and local residents.

→ The focus is more on gathering forest produces by children for livelihood.

→ Education is not linked to local culture, hence they feel alienated.

→ Many of the regions lack even access to basic amenities, hence education is not the preference.

Moreover, there is security threat as Maoist targets public institutions like school building. Further, there are threats issued by them for

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attending such public functionaries.

b) keeping the above points in view steps taken by me in order to promote literacy mission:-

→ Involving locals in gauging their attitude and problems, a meeting with elders can be called.

→ Teachers will be encouraged to go to every homes and note down the problems involved.

→ based on above feedbacks, a comprehensive review meeting will be called again with locals.

→ I will ensure that problem identified is taken care of as soon as possible at my own level.

→ Further, will ensure the schemes like 'Mid-day Meal' is efficiently organised.

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→ Personally talk to teachers and find out the issues involved.

→ Will see after any salary problem and if not so, taking stern action for not doing duty.

→ Involving special provisions for local tradition and knowledge to make study more interesting.

Further, I will involve local police and Cutsal police forces in ensuring safety against future maoist threat.

Ensuring quality education is one of the important pillar in development of LWE affected areas, as a DEO I have the responsibility for same.

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14. Mr. Pradeep is a senior civil servant in the central government and is involved in the budgeting department. In the course of performing his duties, he comes to know about diversion of funds earmarked for SC/ST sub-plan for other purposes. While he is not directly responsible for this aspect of the budget, he raised his concerns to the department concerned. He also learns that the minister responsible as well as senior most civil servants are aware of the practice and have given tacit approval for it. Soon thereafter, Pradeep was summoned to talk on the issue and was told that since the matter is not within his jurisdiction, he should 'keep his nose out of it'. After much soul searching, Pradeep decided to obey his supervisors by leaving the matter alone. Based on the information given, answer the following questions: **20**

(a) Elaborate on the internal dissonance that Pradeep faces in the given situation.

(b) On what basis can the decision of Pradeep be justified?

(c) Had you been in Pradeep's place, what would have been the course of action chosen by you? Recognise the merits and demerits, if any.

श्री प्रदीप केंद्र सरकार में एक वरिष्ठ सिविल सेवक हैं और बजट निर्माण विभाग से जुड़े हैं। अपने कर्तव्यों के निष्पादन के दौरान, उन्हें SC/ST उप-योजना के लिए निर्धारित फंड का अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग करने (डायवर्जन) के संबंध में पता चलता है। जबकि, वह बजट के इस पहलू के लिए सीधे उत्तरदायी नहीं है, लेकिन वह संबंधित विभाग के समक्ष अपनी चिंताएं उठाते हैं। उन्हें यह भी पता चलता है कि उत्तरदायी मंत्री के साथ-साथ वरिष्ठतम सिविल सेवक इस परिपाटी से अवगत हैं और उन्होंने इसके लिए मौन स्वीकृति दी हुई है। इसके शीघ्र बाद, इस मुद्दे पर बात करने के लिए प्रदीप को बुलाया गया और उन्हें बताया गया कि चूंकि यह प्रकरण उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं है, इसलिए उन्हें 'इसमें अपनी टांग नहीं अड़ानी' चाहिए। काफी आत्मविश्लेषण के बाद, प्रदीप ने इस प्रकरण को छोड़ अपने पर्यवेक्षकों के आदेश का पालन करने का निर्णय लिया।

दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) दी गई स्थिति में प्रदीप द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले आंतरिक असंगति (विरोधाभास) का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

(b) किस आधार पर प्रदीप का निर्णय उचित ठहराया जा सकता है?

(c) यदि आप प्रदीप के स्थान पर होते, आपके द्वारा चुनी जाने वाली कार्यवाही क्या होती? गुणों-अवगुणों की पहचान कीजिए, यदि कोई हो।

Above case involves malafeance by administration whereby knowingly funds of schemes meant for marginalised and vulnerable SC/STs

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are diverged. Hence, impacting their developmental needs, ~~what~~ putting them at disadvantage and hence the society.

a) Pradeep being a Senior Civil servant understand his duties and the impact of such fund diversion over the developmental needs of already vulnerable section. Hence, he raised concern. But ~~being a~~ it also makes him responsible for his own works rather than impinging over others. Moreover, Whistleblower protection environment is not that strong and such a person is seen as traitor in society. Therefore, ~~as~~ being a senior member, he needs to take in account the perceived image of department. ~~Further~~

Hence, he has a conflict over his moral duty towards society as well respecting the orders of his

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Seniors.

b) His decision may be justified:-

→ funds are used for other schemes, hence, for developmental purpose.

→ He need to maintain his personal ~~integrity~~ and image, and follow his own work.

→ He fulfilled his duty by raising concerns to seniors, it's upto them to act.

→ He has no jurisdiction over the matter

→ He needs to respect the seniors.

c) I would have following options:

i) do what Pradeep did and let status quo remain.

→ Won't hurt my image and I will continue to do my work.

→ however, will lead to deprivation of marginalised

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section of society of their right.

ii) Use my power as officer involved in budgeting department and stop ~~add~~ allocation of fund :-

→ Will ensure the budgeted provisions are utilised as planned.

→ Will ensure developmental works for SCs / STs

→ however, may lead to increased rivalry with seniors.

iii) Report to media and resign from my post.

→ It lead to action from government as fund for SC/ST is a sensitive issue.

→ however, will impact my image as a traitor and ~~one is~~ further I will be one running from my responsibility.

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⇒ Comparing above, I will go with the second option as there is malafaeca in administration and budgeted provisions are not going to intended beneficiaries. Being an officer with the department its my duty to ensure that budget is spend as intended.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Tushar Kumar		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	27585
Center	KB	Date	24/8/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** **10**

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

Role of opposition:-

→ To keep a check over treasury through parliamentary debates, adjournment motion etc.

→ to ensure the trust of executive with the legislature and bring in vote of confidence in case of failure.

→ to provide an alternative to present policies to ensure overall and maximum development.

→ provide voice to the people / sect which may be ignored by the ruling government.

→ To check abuse of power, and vigil over public purse.

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benefits of shadow Cabinet:

→ taken from UK where corresponding shadow ministers keep a check over policies of respective ministry.

→ help in broadening of democracy.

→ a more technically sound and productive criticism, with required expertise can be formulated.

→ enhance the accountability of government due to domain - specificity.

→ Moreover, in light of increasing debate over simultaneous elections, 'Shadow Cabinet', can form a ready made government.

— x —

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2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Constitution enforces rights provided under Part III of it through Article 32, which provides for recourse to courts, in ~~case~~ scenario of violation.

Following are the writs provided under it :-

- Certiorari — It certifies courts to take any case by higher judiciary, so that right is disbursed.
- Habeus Corpus. → Meaning 'have the body of'.
  ↳ Under this any person detained by state or individual can be ordered by courts to brought.
  → Protects civilians from irrational detainment by ~~go~~ state, to curb dissent
- Mandamus → Mandating ~~someone~~

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State machinery / official to fulfill their duty as per provided by law.
→ e.g., providing employment under Article 21.

- Quo Warranto: By what authority someone is having an office, can be questioned by courts, enabling right to equal opportunity.

- Prohibition: Prohibits a lower court to act outside its jurisdiction and power hence, checking power abuse by courts itself.

Hence, writs are mechanism provided to enforce fundamental rights

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** **10**

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

Objectives of NITI Aayog:-

→ As a platform to enhance cooperation between Union and states, promoting 'Cooperative federalism'

→ Providing inputs for policy making to Union, as well as states.

→ As an advisor to state governments.

→ Coming out of innovative methods to enhance development like Water index, Ease of doing ranking for states.

→ Promote a culture of Entrepreneurship and scientific temperament e.g., Atal Tinkering labs etc.

Performances:-

→ Developed various index like Water

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Ease of doing etc. to promote competitive federalism.

→ help in maintaining continuity of policy after ending of planned era

Economy doing well at 7% + growth.

→ Brought three year Action Agenda for immediate measures.

→ ~~helped~~ emerged as a platform for Centre-State cooperation.

Measures:-

→ Roping in more specialists and experts for better policy making.

→ Giving more voice to state through respective channels.

→ ~~As~~ Providing State specific solutions, taking in local factors.

→ A platform under Aayog for inter-state discussion can also be thought off.

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 356 of the Constitution calls for implementation of President rule, if Governor is satisfied their is condition where government can't run as per Constitutional mandate.

BR Ambedkar thought of it as a dead letter but has been invoked more than a hundred times since independence.

Due to its misuse, Supreme Court in Bommai case gave following guidelines:—

→ The confidence of a government has to tested on floor of ~~parliament~~ legislative assembly only.

→ Government can't be dissmised in case of mal administration, only in case of constitutional failure

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→ the satisfaction of ~~government~~ governor is under judicial review.

→ further court mandated it should be use scarcely.

Moreover, to reduce misuse, recommendations of Sarkaria Commission as well as National Commission for review of Working of Constitution had to be to be looked to.

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Good governance involves efficient utilisation of available resources for benefit of people

hence, press freedom is ~~[illegible]~~ not exclusive.

→ It makes the government of the day accountable to people's resources.

→ ~~[illegible]~~ A free press in country have unearthed scams like 2G, Coalgate etc., diverting public funds.

→ It keeps constant vigil over the representative for welfare of people.

→ A free press is independent for multiple views, which makes citizens informed, helping in participatory democracy.

→ As it's not influenced by the government, will make people

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aware of the cons of the government step.

free press is rightly termed as fourth pillar in the democracy.

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** 10

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Self Help groups have been an efficient institutions for financial inclusion in the country. In particular women inclusion and growth e.g. 'Lizzat Papad'

To evolve:-

→ SHGs required to be formalised under present scenario, to make it more acceptable.

→ SHG though helped in growth. Have not been able to evolve.

→ They require corporatization and exposure to international markets

→ Being an institution providing empowerment to women, they need to be provided legislative backing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Today the world is globalised so does SHG hence, proper policy formulation is required for rural growth as well as women empowerment.

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Today, Institutions like IITs, IIMs are known world over and also institutions are there who are being shut down due to lack of students. Their is clear difference in level at Central and state universities:

→ Central universities gets funding from Union, having more finance.

→ states don't have as strong purse as centre and hence can't support mass infra requirement or high-tech research.

→ Union provides greater autonomy in contrast politics is involved in states.

RUSA was envisioned to target these lacunaes and have following

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→ focussing on decentralisation of higher education.

→ promoting universities at states by giving required financial help.

→ promoting a curriculum of high competition and focus on more autonomy.

→ Promoting model universities.

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

PRIs got constitutional backing after the 73rd amendment Act. Under it, 33% Seats were reserved for Women, which become one of the most important initiative for providing political representation to women in country.

Role played:

→ In a day, it provided for more than lakhs of Women representative.

→ Today more than 40% post of PRIs have been taken by Women.

→ These are providing the base for further Woman representation at higher hierarchy.

→ data from Bihar legislative assembly (with 50% reservation at PRI) shows a higher Women representative

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than national average.

→ A ~~more~~ more women inclusive planning is being seen at ground level in PRIs.

further measures:

→ Passing women reservation Bills for parliament and state legislatures.

→ Political parties should be mandated for a fixed number of women candidates.

→ providing more functions and finances to PRIs, ~~for benefits~~

→ Gender budgeting provisions for every legislature.

—x—

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** **10**

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic Autonomy represent the ~~control~~ effective control of ones decision making power in the hands (or highest decision making body) of a country itself.

E.g., Hambantota port has to be leased to Chinese firm by Srilankan government without much choice, losing their strategic autonomy.

In India's policy:-

→ Signing of Logistic Exchange Memorandum (LEMOA) with ~~the~~ United States, whereby critics sights lose in autonomy, though government permission is required and further its important for increased defense cooperation.

→ Denial of access to BRI plan by China, which may hamper India's

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strategic autonomy, as it is one-directional, and imposed policy.

→ Balancing our ties with multiple countries like US on one hand and Russia-China on other. Such a delicate balance is required to get most out of a given circumstances.

Hence, India despite complexities have able to maintain its strategic autonomy in a ~~the~~ changing world.

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA is a grouping of India - Brazil - and South Africa, representing the new emerging democracies.

BRICS represents Brazil, Russia, India, China & South Africa i.e., a platform for South - South cooperation.

Key differences:

→ IBSA is a participation of democracies hence more consensus based focused on people-centric issues.

→ BRICS have more focus on targeting west and its dominance, hence institutions like NDB, contingency arrangement etc. is seen.

→ BRICS is focussed on international and global issues like terrorism.

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→ IBSA is more focussed towards internal development.

→ BRICS is more economic in nature.

Relevance:

→ BRICS provides an effective voice for Southern countries against West-dominated world.

→ The grouping have countries who are going to be the key ~~factor~~ economies in future, hence, making global rules as per their requirement.

→ IBSA provides a platform for strategic national integration focussing of defense collaboration, developmental projects etc.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Redressed mechanism are methods other than judiciary, to resolve conflicts, hence proves a great means to reduce judicial burden.

Modes available:-

- lok adalats, under legal Service Act, 1987, to be chaired by retd. judge or eminent jurists.
- Gram Nyayalay ~~was~~ set by statute in 2009, for justice at village levels, even petty criminal acts.
- Historically, Panchayats have also played a major role resolving disputes.

Apart from above, Recently Cabinet have approved Arbitration and Conciliation

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Bill, 2018 which calls for ~~appro~~ strengthening following :-

- Arbitration :- Whereby neutral third party decides a conflict based on pre-signed arbitration agreement.
- Mediation → An unbiased person party, act as mediator to solve the conflict, accepted to both e.g., World bank acted as mediator for Indus Water treaty, 1960
- Conciliation: A conciliation agreement is given which may not be acceptable to either party and is voluntary.

Problem faced:

→ lack of awareness among masses
→ less formal system and may not be acceptable.
→ Panchayats often are criticised for giving irrational verdicts not

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acceptable in law e.g., banning use of mobile phones for girl!

→ ADRs are not as decisive as formal courts, as they have formal procedures.

→ Moreover, lacking legislative backing and infrastructure deficit have further eroded their usability.

Suggestions:

→ Early passage of Arbitration and Conciliation Bill, 2018 to fill legislative vacuum.

→ Promoting their use through campaigns and advertisement.

→ Providing safe infra as well as better accessibility.

→ To maintain quality, retired judges and eminent jurists need to be roped.

Keeping in mind the high burden judiciary is facing (i.e. 3 Crore case), ADRs may be effective tool to fulfill directions under Article 39(a)

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Contempt of Court is a powerful tool used by courts to rope in dissents, and is provided through Judges Protection Act, 1985. Moreover Article 19 of the Constitution, also restricts freedom of Speech on this ground.

It has been there such that courts can function independently without any fear or unnecessary Criticism, hampering its activities.

Though it needs to be relooked:-

→ ~~Courts~~ Judges have utilised this provision to silence even genuine Criticism, involving case of public matter.

→ Supreme Court only recently ~~criticised~~ ordered ~~to~~ judge of Allahabad High Court, where he utilized this clause to

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protect for personal attack.

→ In a democracy, any dissent or opposing view need to be respected especially for a public authority like courts.

→ Open ~~dissa~~ criticism leads to public scrutiny and hence enhancing the trust of the institution.

However, the above presumptions may be wrong as:-

→ Courts themselves have maintained needed restraint and used provisions in sheldom causes.

→ Time to time Supreme Court have acted as a guardian and roped in frivilous judgements.

→ Recent incident of Justice Karnan, establishes the need for such provision to protect the sanctity of Judiciary.

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→ ~~Courts being an~~ law and justice being an important pillar of successful democracy need to have required tools to maintain ~~its~~ the discipline.

→ Unneccessary criticism of judicial process will further delay the ~~judicial~~ ~~pro~~ system as judges may get more cautious.

→ This will not undermine independence of judiciary but also delaying justice, which is equivalent to justice denied.

Hence, there needs to have right balance between criticism and functions, for that judiciary may be brought under RTI and live proceedings of courts can be started to ~~maintain~~ check judicial merits.

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13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Association of Democratic Reform (ADR) reported that more than fourth of the members in Parliament have serious criminal charges against them. Hence, Criminalisation still remains a key ~~concern~~ Concern.

Role played by Supreme Court & Election Commission:-

→ Declaration form for source of income of candidate as well as war ones by Supreme Court.

→ Under Section 8 of Representation of People Act (RPA), 1951 a candidate with heinous charge or more than two years of Jail is barred for six years from contesting elections.

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→ This provision is being further advised by Election Commission for lifetime ban of candidates.

→ Election commission have power to cancel an election in case of evidence of use of muscle power, further adding ground to money power is also being thought of, to prevent criminals from influencing election.

→ More recently Supreme Court is mulling for declaration of criminal cases by candidates in public domain.

→ Appeals for vote or threatening voters comes under 'corrupt practices' under RPA, 1951 and lead to cancellation of candidature.

Role of media:-

→ It can help giving the detailed profile of the candidates of a constituency to the people.

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→ Being the fourth pillar, it can keep the required vigil on politicians and present required facts to people.

→ A more informed public will be better judge its candidates and hence make them accountable.

→ Media ~~being the~~ having mass reach can become the agent of change and can help in cleansing politics.

Hence, different pillars of our democracy can perform their parts to keep the necessary checks and balances as envisioned in our constitution.

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14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National Commission for Minorities is a statutory body with following mandate:

→ look after the needs and grievances of minorities in the nation.

→ Advise government regarding better policies for their welfare.

→ look after any complaints by a minority.

→ Take measures for welfare of minorities.

Challenges faced..

→ Not having Constitutional backing in contrast to bodies like National Commission for STs etc. ; keeping it at a lower footing.

→ Can only advise government and can't take any actions.

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→ Being a statutory body, is at whims of legislature for any change.

→ Faced with issues of infrastructural constraints and procedural delays in pursuit of justice.

→ Shortage of staffs further ~~cute~~ increases the burden, their is delay in appointments.

→ lack of representation from all sections of minorities.

→ Tackling diverse issues with every other minority sect having problems of their own.

→ lacks power / function for taking any substantive action.

Suggestions:-

→ Body can be made par with other similar institutions like NCSEBC and brought under Article 338

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→ Powers and functions of the body need to enhanced, e.g., power of civil courts can be provided.

→ Body needs to be made more representative by including members from all six minorities, with chair being transferred to each on a cyclic basis.

→ Provision for adequate fund and functionaries need to be made.

Institutions like NCMs are a way to maintain the diversity and cultural plurality of nation like India & strengthening our 'Unity in diversity'.

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15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian Civil Services was envisioned as a steel cage by our first home minister Vallabhai Patel, on which the country is to be build. Though their are many achievement but their are misses too. Today we are marred with :-

→ Bureaucratic delays, where sticking to rules is followed rather being efficient.

→ Red tapism is another example.

→ The fact that still a third of population lives under poverty underlines the need for reform.

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lateral entry is beneficial:-

→ brings in fresh talent, from outside bureacracy, giving it a new energy.

→ This also brings a different outlook in the present government machinery.

→ lateral entry can bring in specialists for performing required works in this specializing work with complex economies.

→ will increase the efficiency of many project ~~and~~ bringing in corporate work culture.

Though, other reforms are also required:-

→ Training existing ~~bure~~ civil services for specialisation work, one suggestion is to making civil servant work outside government for gaining experience.

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→ Tackling red-tapism and bureaucratic delays for increasing speed of work.

→ Tackling corruption and increasing transparency and accountability.

→ Filling up vacancies at a faster rate (5000+ vacancies in IAS) through general recruitment.

→ Evolving mechanism like 360° performance appraisal to maintain merit in promotion.

Hence, above point needed to be taken in consideration to evolve Indian Civil Services at par to the requirement of present complexing economic realities.

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16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

Aspirational districts programme have been targeted to develop the 115 most backward districts in the country and hence improve country's standings in social backwardness.

Broad Contours:

→ Coordination between Union, state and district levels by empowering Joint Secretaries, Chief Secretaries and respective district magistrate.

→ focussing on existing schemes and making them more efficient and targeted.

→ For balanced development at least one district from each state will be taken.

→ Districts will be taken by NITI Aayog

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and different ministries for oversight.

→ Focus will be on social indicators like health, sanitation, primary educ^n etc.

Novelty in strategy:

→ Rather than carrying on making new scheme it targets on enhancing efficiency of present scheme.

→ To remove procedural hurdels, peahanis (or Joint Secretaries) at highest levels are assigned to each district.

→ Envisions cooperation between different hierarchies, promoting federalism.

→ The target is on most basic needs of the people particularly in most backward areas.

→ An index by Niti Aayog to bring competitiveness.

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Hence, Aspirational district as the name suggest will become a model in aspiring other districts to develop. by focussing on basic needs, hence promoting healthy competition.

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17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्याँकन कीजिए।

MDGs were targeted till 2015 and since then SDGs have taken over to be achieved by 2030.

India overall didn't fared well in achieving MDG targets:-

→ Maternal mortality as well as neonatal mortality is very high in India. (NMR ≈ 30).

→ India did well in case of life expectancy (presently 67).

→ Though disease burden particularly water-borne is high.

→ India successfully eliminated Polio and pox in this period.

→ However, vector borne diseases are high like dengue, Malaria etc.

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→ Moreover, India fared poorly in case of Malnutrition, having high incidence of Wasting, stunting and under weight children (all around 30%).

SDG 2 targets nutrition in addition to removal of hunger.

SDG 3 talks about 'health for all'

India's Capacity:-

→ Government Law launched 'National Nutrition Mission', to ~~remove~~ decrease Wasting, stunting and under nutrition by 2% every year.

→ Further, it targets decreasing anaemia in adolescent girls by 3%.

→ 'Swachh Bharat Mission' focuses on Sanitation, recently WHO reported saving of 3 lakh child

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life since 2014
↳ it has been enhanced to ODF+ and ODF++ for further cleanliness, helping in water-borne disease.

→ 'Mission Indradhanus' has been launched under UIP to protect children from vaccine preventable disease, helping in child mortality reduction.

→ Recently we also got Neonatal tetanus free states, major cause of NMR.

→ Focus is also on institutional delivery under 'Matru Vandana Yojana' and regular checkup during pregancies.

Hence, the government have taken steps to achieve its health targets under SDG 3. If properly implemented we'll achieve targets and save millions, to reap in our 'demographic dividend'

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18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Forest Rights Act, 2006 had following rights:

↳ Individual rights: to collect forest minor produce, maintain livelihood and utilize traditional lands.

↳ Community rights: to manage and use forest by the dwellers. Any diversion will require consent by the Gram Sabha.

Gaps in implementation:

↳ Conflict with Joint Forest Management whereby forest official usurp power to manage forest. and

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→ theirs are delays in state machinery to recognise rights of dwelling communities.

→ Developmental projects in name of National importance are giving precedence.

→ lobbying of mining corporations and agro-forest based industries are further delaying the process.

Measures to address:

→ Fastening the approval process through use of ICTs.

→ One stop centres can be established in states for easy approval.

→ An ombudsman can be established to look after the grievances.

→ FRA needs to be precided over JFM rights.

FRA is a significant act to recognise the rights of traditional dwellers and

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need to be implemented in letter and spirit.

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19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-US ties has come ages since the Pokhran tests of 1998, whereby India had to face sanctions. This particularly was seen in India-US Civil nuclear agreement, and recent acceptability of India in various strategic weapon forces like MTCR, Australia group etc.

Very recently, India was given defense partner status equivalent to US-NATO allies, underlying the trust.

Though their are divergence:-

→ Sanctions over Iran by US for alleged nuclear armament. Though other P5+1 states and even EU have endorsed Iran, but US has not heeded them. India imports a bulk of oil from Iran

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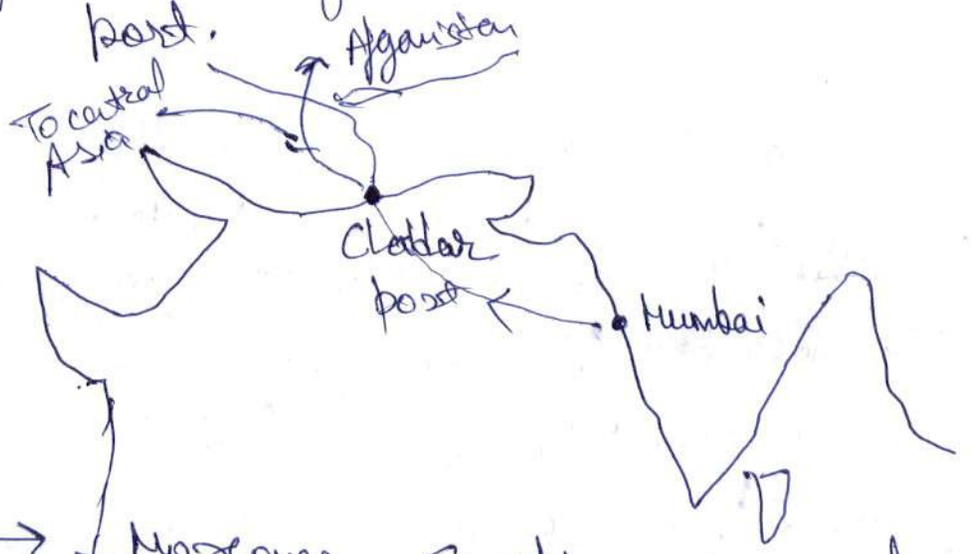
further have greater stakes in chabhar port.



→ Moreover sanctions were also imposed on Russia by US, clouding Indian defense purchases, especially the strategic S-400 systems.

→ Trade issues: whereby US have imposed tariffs over Indian good in garb of Indian tariff on US high end vehicles.

→ H1B visa issues:- Curbing Indian software professionals free flow in US markets, affecting India service sectors.

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→ US have also forgeted the Trade deficit favouring Indian firms.

→ The relations have also come under problem due to US software giants like google, facebook etc. being made accountable in India.

Though, their are point of divergences but their are more convergences, particularly rising threat of China in Indo-pacific ~~[illegible]~~ region.

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20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Israel are true friends as seen in the bonhomie between two, both nations are rising economies surrounded by rogue neighbours, making the two converge.

Though their are limits:—

1. National Security: Israel is surrounded by Muslim nation, with a Jewish population. As a result their is a power conflict for the control of region of Middle East, gateway to Central Asia, East Asia as well as Africa.

While India have border dispute with its neighbour to control strategic areas of Kashmir and not religious dispute.

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→ World views:

India see whole world as one family with every sect existing in peace and harmony.

Israel (more or less) wants to have a Jewish domination over the region through Aggression. But India Peace is priority.

→ Moreover the two don't have explicitly shared enemies, infact India have good relations with both Arab league and Iran, the arc-enemies considered by Israel. Similarly, Israel have no direct conflict with either Pakistan or China

Though the above is a narrow approach

→ India and Israel have a shared vision of removing terror, with terrorism being a common enemy.

→ In global order, dominated by P5

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members, the two can become voice of rest of world.

→ Israel and India are working on micro-irrigation techniques to enhance India's water stress.

→ Further the ~~military~~ defense industry of Israel can help in capacity building of Indian defense sector and two can be complimentary.

→ ~~India and~~ 9. The two have great military relations with access to secret services.

Hence, the relationship between the two nations are defined by broad contours not few diverging issues.

75

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	27585
Center	KB	Date	8/09/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

India have taken its role in mitigating impact of climate change by formulating National Action Plan on climate change (NAPCC) and having an ambitious NDC under COP 21.

Though, there are challenges:-

→ large scale dependence on thermal energy i.e., about 56%.

→ high poverty and lesser capital availability.

→ Support from International agencies is limited.

→ land availability for solar and wind farms is also a problem being land-stress nation, with most on agriculture.

→ Availability of required technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

particularly in efficient production.

Steps to be done:-

→ Promoting International Solar Alliance, with more meetings and having a uniform voice.

→ Start-up India can be incentivised for renewables

→ focussing on R&D, better silicon chips, domestic production.

→ harnessing roof-top solar as well as solar pumps (KUSUM) scheme.

→ moreover, present plants can be made efficient through critical coal technology.

→ Taxes can be increased on traditional fuels to fund renewable projects.

Given, climate change a reality, there shouldn't be any lack in focus towards renewable energy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Economic Survey 2017-18 pointed towards the low financial capacities of Urban bodies.

Following mechanisms are available:

→ Finance Commission recommends for augmenting resources.

→ Taxing power have been providing under 74th Constitutional amendment act.

→ Under that tax on property, advertising any other means can be taken.

→ Municipal bonds to be floated by cities for gathering finances

→ Rating of cities by CRISIL for better status of cities.

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Municipal bonds will help:

→ get required investment for cities

→ being growth engines, with rising commercial activities, have prospects for raising investment

→ helping in funding large scale infrastructures

→ being market compliant, will attract discipline and hence lesser leakage and more efficient utilization.

Apart from these, Urban bodies need to increase their own revenues from utilising present means e.g., Bangalore only takes 20% of property tax. Further, more powers should be given to these.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Financial inclusion is seen as an important aspect of social security and poverty removal. Despite success, a section of population in rural are 'excluded':

→ lack of bank branches in rural areas due to lesser productivity.

→ lack of financial literacy among masses.

→ Complex banking norms and terms, which commons may find confusing.

→ Easier availability of loans ~~although~~ through local moneylenders, middlemen etc.

→ Requirement of collateral, healthy financial score, which isn't there for poor rural peoples.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government Steps:

→ Jan Dhan Yojana have resulted opening of 30 crore bank accounts since 2015.

→ JAM trinity helping banks to come in the phones of people.

→ 'Bank Mitra' scheme, whereby bank correspondents are deployed in rural regions.

→ Requirement of rural branches under norms set by RBI.

→ ~~In 1960s, Reg. bank pub.~~

→ Recently, India Post Payment Bank was launched, as India Post have branches in remote location.

Recently, Findex report suggested that India have the most contribution in financial inclusion of people and hence we are on right track.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. **(150 words) 10**

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental Accounting refers to the process of getting right value assessment of the ecological value particular in case of developmental projects

Rationale:

→ To get the cost of environmental damage which is often neglected.

→ As a result, any infrastructure or industry takes these for free, not reflecting in their price.

→ Taking environment for granted (free) has resulted in large scale exploitation, whereby corporates takes these and modify to sell to masses, making profit.

→ ~~Con~~ As a result, huge destruction has taken place, that's irreversible.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Judicial provision.

→ have a policy of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), whereby cost of environment is taken.

→ Land Acquisition policy also have social cost in place.

→ Compensatory Afforestation is taken out or revenue taken under CAMPA fund.

→ Environment tax on coal

Though, there is requirement of further improvement and more comprehensive policy, for better assessment of environment cost.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian irrigation is mostly dependent on monsoon, 52% to be precise. As a result, there is instability in production and better access is required.

Though, efficiency is also important:

→ Indian irrigation is done through flood irrigation technique, that's only 35% efficient.

→ Another means, ground water is 45% efficient.

→ Irrigation in India takes around 80% of water requirement in which more than half is wasted (poor efficiency).

→ Because of rising population and stagnant water availability, stress

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

on water resource is rising

→ India is already a water poor nation with ~~only~~ per capita availability 1/10th of what European nation gets.

Hence, efficient use should be promoted.

→ focussing on micro irrigation techniques of sprinklers, drip irrigation, water gun etc.

→ Cropping as per agro-climatic needs like oil seeds in Vidarbha.

→ Focusing on high value, less water input crops like millets, pulses etc.

→ Moreover, irrigation Potential should be matched with availability.

Economic Survey had pointed out that we're a water exporting nations, unintentionally and hence, need is for better efficiency.

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6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Today, we have shifted from disaster response to risk reduction as given under Sendai Framework (2015). Such approach requires a holistic vision, including indigenous traditional knowledge as:-

→ India had rich legacy of traditions of the past, that were used for protection against disasters. e.g., network of canals in bundelkhand for droughts

→ Indigenous communities have dwelled in the region for years and have effectively found ways to mitigate risks. e.g., mangrove plantation in Orissa coast.

→ Same disasters phenomenons like.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Cyclones, floods etc that happened in the past are have become problematic due to unplanned development.

→ hence, sensitivity of a region to a particular hazard can be reduced taking in account indigenous knowledge.

~~hence~~ NDMA Law developed plans for each disasters under its guidelines which talks of utilising local knowledge. Though more focus is required for better results.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food irradiation is a technique in nuclear Science through which food can be either sterlised or its nutrients can be altered through reduction.

Unique applications.

→ Reducing food wastages, declining food rotting hence preventing disease.

→ Increase nutrients, concentrating food with vitamins, minerals
↳ helping targeting malnutrition.

→ Food irradiation will also be helpful in increasing exports as it will enhance cereal sanitation.

Relevance:

→ developed nuclear as well as biotech industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ high food wastage, despite high production.

→ higher malnutrition, particularly stunting and wasting.

→ help in agricultural exports by tackling phytosanitary requirements.

Hence, technique need to be explored and a right environment for its use can be thought of, taking in mind the required precaution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Recently, there has been repeated instance of lynching of people, due to fake news spread through Whats App platform. It has been seen throughout the country.

technology has abetted:

→ mass penetration of social networking sites.

→ fast transfer of messages, making it successional within hours

→ high privacy and anonymity, leading to misuse.

→ used by non-social elements for creating menance.

Curbed:-

→ Tracing the generation of message through its IP track.

→ Bigdata analytics can be utilised to track the source

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of mischief

→ platforms can be utilised to curb fake news by using informed individuals.

e.g., recently facebook tied-up with new agency for fake news check in karnataka.

→ Cyber cell can be established in police station for dedicated response.

Hence, technology can be boom is utilised effectively.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

Defence Planning Committee have following features:

→ better utilisation of defense budget through long term plan.

→ Prospecting for indigenous defense manufacturing, keeping in mind long term strategy.

→ ~~[illegible]~~ strengthening our defense forces, by a more sustained planning.

→ focussing on synchronisation of three forces.

help in preparedness:-

→ A more sustainable, pragmatic approach.

→ focus on long term strategy, rather than adhocism

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→ ~~presently~~ will be more proactive, than reactive.

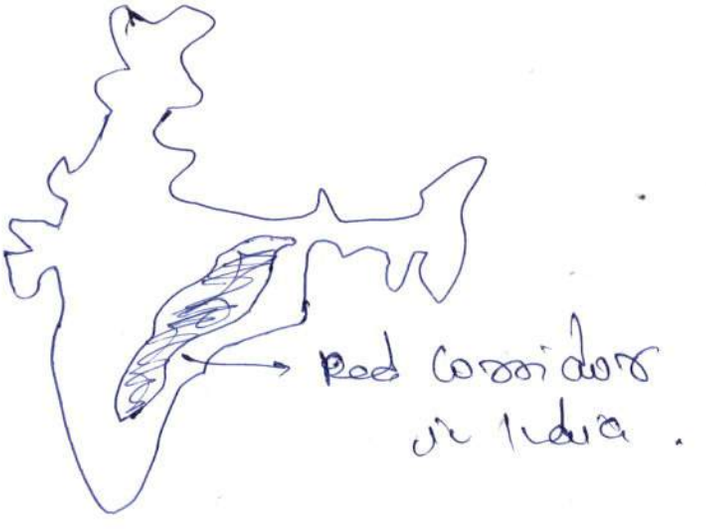
→ ~~To~~
keeping in mind border threats from both sides, such planning committee was need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Maoism in the country is on decline with incidents declining below 700 last year.



Though there has been reports of huge wealth. So, probing of funding network is required:-

→ help in tackling the menance of illegal fund in economy.

→ ~~So~~ It can be used for creating destability in the society and damping the development work.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ most of these funding is from illegal network and hence help in tackling those.

→ Black money is money laundered which will not only tax honest citizen but will be used against country.

Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism (CCIT) developed by India, focuses on cutting economic means, to tackle terrorism. If not probed, it will again raise maoist activities in the country.

—x—

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

Services sector in the country contributes more than half of the GDP, providing high skilled, good pay jobs, helping developing our 'knowledge economy'.

This sector is particularly propelled by MSMEs e.g., BPOs in India controls almost a third of ~~total~~ world BPO sector.

Impact on local economy:-

→ Providing jobs to skilled youth of the country, helping in harnessing demographic dividends.

→ Penetrating in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, hence availability in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

local economies.

→ Cities like Jaipur, Bhopal, Indore etc. are becoming engines and attracting local youths.

→ These Services MSMEs are helping in generating new ~~economies~~ activities in small towns and hence having spill over effect.

Problem faced:

→ Tighter labour laws, too much documentation etc.

→ Teething problems of GST ~~have~~ implementation have also made their businesses bit complex.

→ Services attracts higher tax of 18% and needs rationalisation.

→ Competition are increasing particularly from South-East Asia like Vietnam, Philippines etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Globally, there is rising protectionism particularly in hitherto markets of US and Europe, impacting exports e.g. H1-B Visa issue with United States.

Being a growing industry, government can take:-

→ Easier compliance through draft labour code

→ decreasing / rationalising tax under GST.

→ Promoting services in cheap labour centres with skills like North-East e.g. North-East BPO promotion scheme

→ focussing on Free trade Agreements on services bilaterally as well as in blocs e.g. RCEP

Required focus and apt policies will help in optimum utilization of our 'knowledge economy' and harnessing of 'Demographic dividend'.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Farming in India is becoming non-remunerative due to higher input cost, lack of price realisation, volatility in market etc.
In this light, Contract farming is ~~a way~~ ~~to~~ advantageous as:-

→ Fixed terms initial helps in making informed choices and secured returns in the end.

→ Contractors like big food chains also provides the required technology and expertise to gain the maximum productivity.

→ Hence, the farmers are insured from the price volatility, and decreased productivity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Though their are problems seen:

→ It leads to single market for farmers and hence let them on the whims of the contractor, after the yield.

→ Market demand may change till the time the crops are harvested, or the price may decline, creating a problem.

→ It leads to focus on fixed crops and not on diversity, resulting in higher supply and market failure.

→ Moreover the market is quality sensitive in this particular segment.

Steps to be taken by government:

→ Securing farmers through social security like Pasal Bima Yojana.

→ formulating a policy for formalisation of contract farming

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

having detailed ~~rig~~ rights of contractees as well as contractors.

→ It should also take into account the possible pitfalls like single buyers and ~~large~~ diversity in crops.

In this regard Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in right direction as it:-

→ focus on developing contract farming ecosystem in the country.

→ have provisions for protection of the contractees as well as terms for contractors.

Contract farming is ~~a step~~ one of the step to ~~increase~~ ~~pri~~ better price of farmers and 'doubling their income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

World Economic Forum recently ~~talked~~ coined the idea of the 'fourth industrial revolution', whereby technologies like Internet of Things, automation, Big data analytics, blockchain etc. will make manual labour redundant and their will be significant job loss.

1st IR → Cotton ginny, steam engine.
↳ machinisation, lead to labourers work

2nd IR → Pharma, Oil & gas.
↳ science → knowledge/skill

3rd IR → Computer and IT.

4th IR → automation, Robotics
↳ huge loss in jobs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, following changes will be seen:

→ Routined, ~~[illegible]~~ monotonous work be easily done by robots and machines

→ big data analytics, Machine learning etc. will help in developing 'artificial intelligence' which will lead to replacements in higher skill works to reduce human loss.

→ As a result, most of factories will be entirely automated, with much higher efficiencies in production.

Measures needed:

→ gradually skilling the economy's workforce to a higher level

→ AI, IOTs etc. are still in development and we can become the powerhouse of such technologies.

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→ It will help in managing these technologies, development in niche areas etc. providing better jobs.

→ New wave of employment will come from handling these technology and being a 'knowledge economy', government should focus on that.

keeping in mind the disruptive impact, NITI Aayog have already started discussion and policy formulation to get an early advantage. Government should work with private sector particularly IT firms to harness the benefits.

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14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agriculture is one of the important sector that has trade surplus, i.e., higher exports. Though the surplus is always fluctuating due to problems with trade policies :-

→ Minimum Export Price, to cater domestic requirement, before preference to export. To reign in inflation and price sensitivity

→ No proper policy for exports leads to poor quality and non adherence to global standards, failing in phytosanitary measures

→ legislations like Essential Commodities Act lead to domestic stockings and

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impacting constant export flow.

Effectly, it has led to minimum exports of commodities like cereals, pulses etc. failing to provide right price to farmers.

Ways to Improve:

→ Ministry of Commerce came out with Draft Agricultural export policy for promotion of such exports

↳ will lead to increase in export earnings, having sound agricultural base

↳ increases the price realisation for farmers, making farming profitable

↳ help in investment in agriculture, further increasing productivity and hence exports.

→ Export related bulletins, training to farmers, extension etc. should

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be focussed on.

→ Micro-irrigation should be developed and promoted, and focus should be on high-value, low input crops like oilseeds, pulses etc.

→ For quality concerns, focus should be on organic farming (through Parampagat Krishi Vikas Yojana), which may also fetch higher values.

→ Niche markets particularly for GI crops should be focussed on, further easier processes for granting such tags should be placed e.g. Basmati.

Hence, right policy will not only help remuneration for farmers but also increase exports and hence trade surplus.

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15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Currency exchange rate in open economies like India depends on the market that is demand and supply.

→ It may represent the ~~real~~ relative value of a currency in the market with respect to other economies e.g., a strong rupees shows trust of investors hence higher investment leading to strong economy.

→ But the performance mainly depends on the type of trade a country follows.

↳ e.g., China with high exports and manufacturing will generally have stronger Renminbi, due to demand.

→ Countries like India, depending on high imports particularly of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

oil, may seen decline due to external geopolitics

↳ rising oil prices due to factors like sanctions on Iran, poor performance of OPEC etc., may lead to decline in rupee value due to high import bills

⇒ hence, currency exchange rate is not a suitable measure, though it may indicate the economic performance.

India had done well in macro economic indicators:-

→ high forex reserves (≈ $400 billion)

→ improvement in fiscal deficit (3.5% in 2017-18)

→ Average growth of >7%, and fastest growing large economy.

Though trade deficit widens:

→ Rising oil prices, India imports around 90% of its oil requirement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Impact of policy measures led to short term spike e.g., initial problems in GST led to decline in exports.

→ Demonetisation also led to rising imports from China due to impact on MSMEs.

→ High trade deficit with low cost manufacturing and doubtful practices by China (deficit of $54 billion)

→ declining exports in services due to rising protectionism.

→ Imports of high tech machinery ~~and~~ from Germany and South Korea.

Keeping in mind, the oil sensitivity, we need to focus on alternative sources, increasing our energy efficiency, in addition to diversifying our oil sources. On export front trade deals like RCEP should be expediated, including services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sugar Industry in India is facing issues of high debts, non-payment to sugarcane farmers, old technologies etc.

Major sugarcane regions in India

~~Sugar~~ To revive the sector, government have announced relief packages, though they've not been able to revive.

Rising suicides of farmers is particularly seen in sugarcane regions and hence the issue become of utmost importance.

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hence, measures required:-

→ Realisation of true value of sugarcane products e.g., right technology can help producing bagasse, manure, ethanol etc. from sugarcane apart from sugar.

→ Will require modernisation of the sector

↳ Insolvency of the factories can be proceeded.

→ Corporates should be invited by providing right incentives.

→ help in increasing the efficiency of such mills.

→ Focus should be on development of ethanol economy, with blending. Brazil have developed E100 fuels (100% ethanol), hence, have a booming sugarcane industry.

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→ Priority should be on to clear the present arrears, which is contributing in agricultural NPAs.

The Biofuel Policy, 2018 also focused on blending and with creation of 12 plants for ethanol processing, a new market is being created, helping in better productivity.

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17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

National Action Plan on climate change (NAPCC) was formulated to tackle challenges on climate change. It further got boost after COP21 under UNFCCC and India's NDCs

Though it may not be best:-

→ It was highly ambitious and lofty goals.

→ Proper policies and steps for achieving such goals were not provided

→ India is a developing economy with 1/3rd population in poverty and hence, development and growth is more prioritised.

→ India's per capita footprint is much less than global counterparts, almost 1/10th of United States.

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→ Energy sources for renewables have not yet been as cheaper as thermal and can't replace our thermal dependence.

→ We still have high infrastructure deficit as well as technical absence for such high targets.

→ Western nations have done little in terms of funding requirements of $100 billion as envisaged.

Though limitation, India has taken this as a blessing, as we can focus on clean development:-

→ NITI Aayog has launched 'MOVE', whereby focus is on electronic mobility. 'FAST' programme further envisages, faster adoption of electric mobility.

→ As a founder of 'International Solar Alliance', we have taken a

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

path of solar, which will foster global cooperation. World Bank have already pledged a billion dollar aid.

→ We're well in target to achieve our NDCs as pointed out by UN climate report.

→ Government have taken massive investment in solar parks, with pricing becoming as competitive as of thermal power.

→ With increase in forest cover, as pointed by Forest report (ISFR'17), we are creating Carbon Sinks.

Though, it may seem that NAPCC have not served, but we're gradually picking up the pace, taking innovative solution, with NAPCC being the framework.

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18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was signed for tackling threat to humanity due to deadly threats of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

NPT signed in 1996, is a part which targets nuclear weapons. Though it limited use and permission to only then member, though is not followed:-

→ India, Pakistan, Israel & North Korea are belived to carry the nuclear weapons apart from erstwhile five nations.

→ Some rogue nations have repeatedly sold their technology to other nations for their short term gain.

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→ despotic regimes like North Korea, with no accountability to people may use technology for nefarious motives.

→ Nuclear technology to nations in middle-east may be disastrous, as organisation like ISIS may use it for terror strikes anywhere

→ Their are instances of near face off of nuclear powered nations in past, which may lead to wipeout of humanity e.g., Cuban missile crisis.

→ Iran and North Korean episodes gives the inefficiency of present regime.

India being a responsible power have a policy in place:-

→ 'No first use', unless struck by similar of chemical, Nuclear or biological warfare.

→ Responsibility to public authority

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i.e. Prime Minister for strike
→ Apt Security of the establishment with no sharing of technology.

problems with NPT:-
→ Is a biased treaty, supporting only a few nation (P5 of UNSC).
→ Talks of only horizontal limit and no vertical limit i.e., reduction of existing stockpile.
→ India, itself have declared a policy of no further ban that is passed by Parliament.
→ India is of more favour of more equitable access and responsibility.

Nuclear weapon in any kind at any place is threat, so a stronger deal which leads to reduction of complete stockpile should be take. ICAN, is advocating for same.

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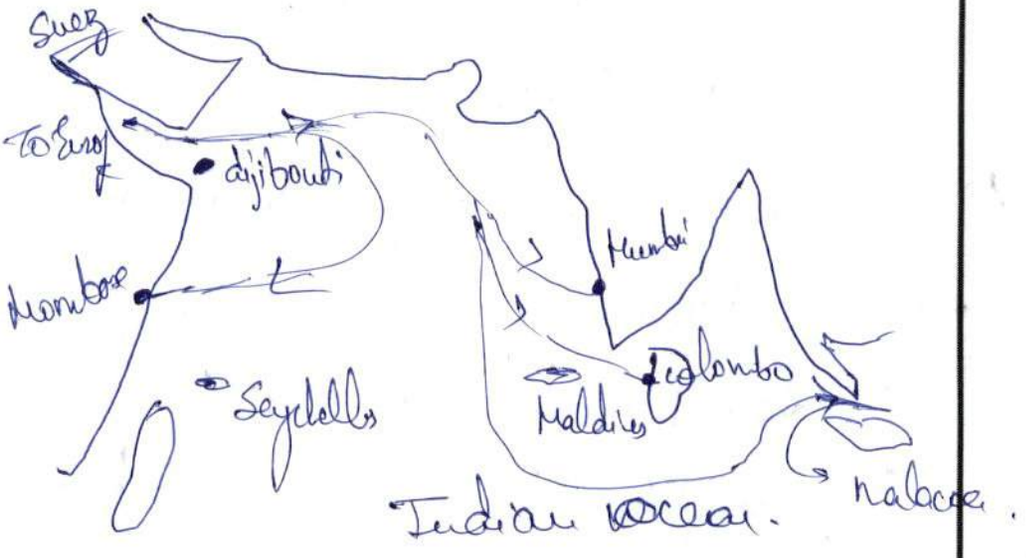
19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Maritime security focuses on freedom of navigation and open seas, where trade and movement carries without any fear or threat to humanity.



Indian ocean is the most important trade route of world, with around 70% trade passing. Malacca Strait and Suez Canal are one of the

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busiest.

Recently, western Indian Ocean have become new hotspot of threat, with horn of Africa becoming prone with pirates.

new threat includes:

→ Increasing drug menance and transportation of narcotics.

→ Smuggling and illegal trades.

→ Human trafficking, especially towards South-East Asia.

As a result, India in particular have taken initiative to reduce this:-

→ Indian Navy, to become 'net security provider', providing distress help, relief in disaster as well as patrolling.

→ Indian Ocean Rim Countries to have joint policy.

→ 'Quad' initiative with US, Japan and Australia for rising threat

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against bullying by countries.

→ developing maritime cooperation like Exercise Tarindye and Malabar.

→ strategic ports like Dugm in Oman, Sabang in Indonesia and Assumption in Seychelles.

keeping in mind threat to world trade due to non-traditional factors, it's better we remained pro-active. India has a role to play, being at the heart of Indian Ocean and a strong navy.

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20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Space programme was formulated in mind keeping the 'Outer Space treaty' (1967) for a peaceful use of Space.

Today, we have reached many milestones and achieved quite superiority in Space technology.

But today, it can help in strengthening security:-

→ Mapping ~~the~~ of sensitive location through remote sensing. Today satellites have capacity to get high definition image of any place e.g., Resource Sat, Cartosat etc.

→ India's IRNSS (NAVIC) has the capability of giving real time sensing

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of places with clarity of 10 metres for military application.

→ help in security collaboration with neighbours, ~~esp~~ e.g., expanding role of 'South Asia' type satellite.

→ A more attacking role can be taken:

↳ anti satellite rockets:- for disturbing enemies communication network. e.g., recently China tested those.

→ Space warfare, attacking through space.

→ having an eye on enemy territories through sensing satellite.

Today, satellite (space) tech have increasing roles, with hitherto untouched applications. Having an edge due to our space capabilities, we should focus on that.

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